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| NEWS 2 | DEC 01 | ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable |
| NEWS 3 | FEB 02 | Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) added for CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE |
| NEWS 4 | FEB 02 | GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING |
| NEWS 5 | FEB 06 | Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE |
| NEWS 6 | FEB 10 | COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced |
| NEWS 7 | FEB 11 | WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced |
| NEWS 8 | FEB 19 | New patent-examiner citations in 300,000 CA/CAplus patent records provide insights into related prior art |
| NEWS 9 | FEB 19 | Increase the precision of your patent queries -- use terms from the IPC Thesaurus, Version 2009.01 |
| NEWS 10 | FEB 23 | Several formats for image display and print options discontinued in USPATFULL and USPAT2 |
| NEWS 11 | FEB 23 | MEDLINE now offers more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms |
| NEWS 12 | FEB 23 | TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms |
| NEWS 13 | FEB 23 | Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into STN patent clusters |
| NEWS 14 | FEB 25 | USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB |
| NEWS 15 | MAR 06 | INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with new display formats |
| NEWS 16 | MAR 11 | EPFULL backfile enhanced with additional full-text applications and grants |
| NEWS 17 | MAR 11 | ESBIOBASE reloaded and enhanced |
| NEWS 18 | MAR 20 | CAS databases on STN enhanced with new super role for nanomaterial substances |
| NEWS 19 | MAR 23 | CA/CAplus enhanced with more than 250,000 patent equivalents from China |
| NEWS 20 | MAR 30 | IMSPATENTS reloaded and enhanced |
| NEWS 21 | APR 03 | CAS coverage of exemplified prophetic substances enhanced |
| NEWS 22 | APR 07 | STN is raising the limits on saved answers |
| NEWS 23 | APR 24 | CA/CAplus now has more comprehensive patent assignee information |
| NEWS 24 | APR 26 | USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent assignment/reassignment information |
| NEWS 25 | APR 28 | CAS patent authority coverage expanded |
| NEWS 26 | APR 28 | ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced |
| NEWS 27 | APR 28 | Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS REGISTRY |

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=> HCV (L) core
L1 4507 HCV (L) CORE

=> aluminum (L) adjuvant
L2 2263 ALUMINUM (L) ADJUVANT

=> L1 and L2
L3 6 L1 AND L2

=> ISCOM
L4 1094 ISCOM

=> L1 and L4
L5 4 L1 AND L4

=> D L5 IBIB ABS 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:997248 CAPLUS
TITLE: Hepatitis C vaccines to prevent liver cancer
AUTHOR(S): Houghton, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, USA
SOURCE: Developments in Biologicals (Basel, Switzerland) (2004), 116(Development of Therapeutic Cancer Vaccines), 191-192
CODEN: DBEIAI; ISSN: 1424-6074
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) infects ~ 170 million individuals world-wide with a substantial annual incidence of new infections. At least 50% of infections become persistent and while most are relatively asymptomatic, there is a significant risk of a sequential progression to chronic active hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and then hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In Japan, **HCV** is the major risk factor for HCC. In essentially all cases, HCC is preceded by liver cirrhosis indicating that the latter is an abs. requirement for **HCV**-assocd. liver cancer development. Various viral factors have also been postulated to be

directly involved. Possible approaches to preventing **HCV**-related HCC include the development of a prophylactic vaccine to prevent the development of persistent infection following virus exposure, as well as therapeutic vaccines to either slow the progression of liver disease or to eradicate viral infection through the boosting of viral-specific humoral and cellular immune responses. Since the outcome of the std.-of-care treatment for chronic **HCV** patients (a combination of interferon-alpha and the guanosine analog ribavirin) appears to be dependent in part on the quality and quantity of both **HCV**-specific humoral and cellular immune responses, a therapeutic vaccine may be most effective when used as an adjunct with these and future antiviral drugs. A prophylactic vaccine comprising recombinant envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2 has been shown to prevent the development of persistent infection following exptl. challenge with both homologous and heterologous viral inocula in vaccinated chimpanzees, which represent the only animal model available. A related vaccine formulation is about to enter clin. trials in the USA. This vaccine primes the induction of anti-envelope antibodies as well as CD4+ T helper responses and may also be of value in treating chronically-infected patients with liver disease. In addn., we have been investigating methods to prime and boost **HCV**-specific cytotoxic lymphocytes (CTLs) capable of killing infected hepatocytes as well as secreting antiviral cytokines which are therefore of potential therapeutic value. One effective method is the combination of the **ISCOMs** adjuvant (CSL Ltd) with a variety of recombinant **HCV** proteins. In rhesus macaques, a **core** protein adjuvanted with **ISCOMs** was shown to be very effective at priming **core**-specific Th1-like CD4+ T cells as well as CD8+ CTLs. Recently, this work has been extended to a large yeast-derived **HCV** polyprotein comprising the nonstructural proteins 3, 4 & 5 fused to the **core** protein. When adjuvanted with **ISCOMs**, strong multispecific T helper and CTL responses have been elicited in vaccinated chimpanzees that were superior to those elicited by various **HCV** DNA vaccine formulations.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

Full Text | All Citations

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:392569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:390291
TITLE: Activation of HCV-specific T cells using fusion protein vaccines comprising HCV NS3, NS4, NS5a, and NS5b polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Houghton, Michael; Coates, Steve; Selby, Mark; Paliard, Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 136 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004039950 | A2 | 20040513 | WO 2003-US33610 | 20031024 |
| WO 2004039950 | A3 | 20071122 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,

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AP, EA, EP, OA

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| CA 2505611 | A1 | 20040513 | CA 2003-2505611 | 20031024 |
| AU 2003287188 | A1 | 20040525 | AU 2003-287188 | 20031024 |
| EP 1576125 | A2 | 20050921 | EP 2003-781368 | 20031024 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

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| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | US 2002-281341 | A | 20021025 |
| | WO 2003-US33610 | W | 20031024 |

AB The invention provides a method of activating hepatitis C virus (HCV)-specific T cells, including CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. HCV-specific T cells are activated using fusion protein vaccines comprising HCV NS3, NS4, NS5a, and NS5b polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, or polypeptide or polynucleotide compns. contg. the individual components of these fusions. The method can be used in model systems to develop HCV-specific immunogenic compns., as well as to immunize a mammal against HCV.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396697 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:4467
TITLE: Vaccine compositions
INVENTOR(S): Drane, Debbie; Cox, John; Houghton, Michael; Paliard, Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Csl Limited, Australia; Chiron Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001037869 | A1 | 20010531 | WO 2000-AU1410 | 20001117 |
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
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| AU 2001013730 | A | 20010604 | AU 2001-13730 | 20001117 |
| AU 772617 | B2 | 20040506 | | |
| EP 1239876 | A1 | 20020918 | EP 2000-975681 | 20001117 |
| EP 1239876 | B1 | 20080730 | | |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

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| NZ 520976 | A | 20050128 | NZ 2000-520976 | | 20001117 |
| AT 402715 | T | 20080815 | AT 2000-975681 | | 20001117 |
| ES 2311478 | T3 | 20090216 | ES 2000-975681 | | 20001117 |
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| KR 875483 | B1 | 20081222 | KR 2002-706431 | | 20020520 |
| HK 1047892 | A1 | 20090109 | HK 2003-100096 | | 20030103 |
| US 20040191270 | A1 | 20040930 | US 2003-622470 | | 20030721 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-166652P | P | 19991119 |
| | | | US 2000-224362P | P | 20000811 |
| | | | US 2000-714438 | B1 | 20001117 |
| | | | WO 2000-AU1410 | W | 20001117 |

AB The present invention relates generally to an immunogenic complex comprising a charged org. carrier and a charged antigen and, more particularly, a neg. charged org. carrier and a pos. charged antigen, wherein the charged antigen is a polyprotein of Hepatitis C Virus (**HCV**), particularly the **core** protein of **HCV**, or a fragment thereof, or a fusion protein comprising the polyprotein or a fragment thereof. The complexes of the present invention are useful in vaccine compns. as therapeutic and/or prophylactic agents for facilitating the induction of immune responses, and in particular a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response, in the treatment of a disease condition which results from an **HCV** infection.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

Full Text | Other References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:167132 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:324893
TITLE: Characterization of hepatitis C virus core-specific immune responses primed in rhesus macaques by a nonclassical **ISCOM** vaccine
AUTHOR(S): Polakos, Noelle K.; Drane, Debbie; Cox, John; Ng, Philip; Selby, Mark J.; Chien, David; O'Hagan, Derek T.; Houghton, Michael; Paliard, Xavier
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiron Corp., Emeryville, CA, 94608, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (2001), 166(5), 3589-3598
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Current therapies for the treatment of hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) infection are only effective in a restricted no. of patients. Cellular immune responses, particularly those mediated by CD8+ CTLs, are thought to play a role in the control of infection and the response to antiviral therapies. Because the **Core** protein is the most conserved **HCV** protein among genotypes, the authors evaluated the ability of a **Core** prototype vaccine to prime cellular immune responses in rhesus macaques. Since there are serious concerns about using a genetic vaccine encoding for **Core**, this vaccine was a non-classical **ISCOM** formulation in which the **Core** protein was adsorbed onto (not entrapped within) the ISCOMATRIX, resulting in ~1-μm particulates (as opposed to 40 nm for classical **ISCOM** formulations). The authors report that this **Core**-**ISCOM** prototype vaccine primed strong CD4+ and CD8+ T cell responses. Using intracellular staining for cytokines, the authors show that in immunized animals 0.30-0.71 and 0.32-2.21% of the circulating CD8+ and CD4+ T cells, resp., were specific for naturally processed **HCV Core** peptides. Furthermore, this vaccine elicited a Th0-type response and induced a high titer of Abs against **Core** and long-lived cellular immune responses. Finally, the

authors provide evidence that **Core**-**ISCOM** could serve as an adjuvant for the **HCV** envelope protein E1E2. Thus, these data provide evidence that **Core**-**ISCOM** is effective at inducing cellular and humoral immune responses in nonhuman primates.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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